Language Recovery After Stroke: Evidence From Functional and Dysfunctional Imaging

January 29

Tuesday, 12:30 pm

Weekly Colloquium

Billings Building
Rosedale Conference Room

Speaker: Argye Hillis, M.D., M.A.
Professor of Neurology
Executive Vice Chair,
Department of Neurology
Director, Cerebrovascular Division
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Hosts: Rajiv Ratan, M.D., Ph.D. and
Susan Wortman-Jutt, M.S., CCC-SLP

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Abstract

In this talk, I will discuss potential neural/biological mechanisms underlying the language recovery and deterioration during the first year after stroke. I will show that different mechanisms underlie aphasia recovery at different stages: days, weeks, months, and years after stroke. I will discuss changes in perfusion, activation, connectivity, structure, and cognitive mechanisms. I will also present new data on additional predictors of aphasia recovery that need to be considered, such as education and medications. I will also discuss innovative interventions to facilitate language recovery.

Impaired Spoken & Written Naming at Day 1; Recovered Both
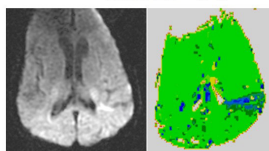
MAP 80   MAP 101
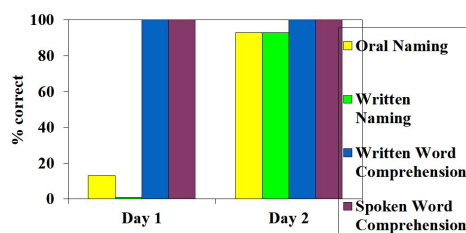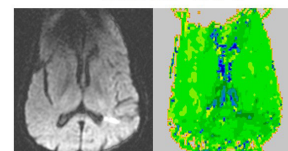
Hillis, A. E., Beh, Y. Y., Sebastian, R., Breining, B., Tippett, D. C., Wright, A., ... & Yourganov, G. (2018). Predicting recovery in acute post-stroke aphasia. Annals of Neurology, 83(3), 612-622.

Hillis, A. E., Rorden, C., & Fridriksson, J. (2017). Brain regions essential for word comprehension: drawing inferences from patients. Annals of Neurology, 81(6), 759-768.

Hillis, A.E., Kleinman, K.T., Newhart, M., Heidler-Gary, J., Gottesman, R., Barker, P.B., Aldrich, E, Llinas, R., Wityk, R., Chaudhry, P. (2006). Restoring cerebral blood flow reveals neural regions critical for naming. Journal of Neuroscience, 26, 8069-8073.